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ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM PROGRESSES

MOSCOW ENTERPRISES SAVE ELECTRIC POWER -- Moskovskiy Bol'shevik, No 303,
25 Dec 49

During 9 months of 1949 Moscow industrial enterprises saved more than 165 million kilowatt-hours of electric power, the generation of which would have necessitated expending 90,000 tons of Moscow area coal.

Introduction of improved technology and high-speed cutting resulted in more fuel economy. In the Plant imeni Vladimir Il'ich, for instance, where during the course of the half year 75 machine tools were converted to higher speeds, during 3 months 8,000 kilowatt-hours of electric power were saved. Transfer from mold casting to machine casting under pressure, the replacement of forging by stamping, and the introduction of conveyor-line production methods also resulted in lower power consumption.

Heat treatment, melting, and preheating electric furnaces, which are found in practically every plant, are large consumers of electric power. It is important to increase the economy of their operation and reduce losses. In the Moscow Hard Alloys Combine the retort and small Type T furnaces were replaced with more productive furnaces with lengthened tubes. The number of machines required was reduced by 50 percent and the specific expenditure of electric power per unit was reduced by 36 percent.

Attention should be given to the possibility of using furnaces with a variable chamber volume. The load of heat-treatment furnaces in plants whose production is only partly serial and in experimental and scientific research institutes is often low. Consequently, the capacity of the power-consuming equipment is utilized incorrectly. For instance, it is considered inevitable that processing of items 900 millimeters high and 250 millimeters long be done in Type PN-15 furnaces having a rated capacity of 75 kilowatts. However, in regard to the weight of the charge and the height of the item, it would be possible to use the Type PN-11 electric furnace having a capacity of 11 kilowatts.

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Since the PN-type furnace has become the most widely used furnace in USSR industry, it has become necessary that its various models be adapted to the requirements of different enterprises. The volume of the heating chamber should in each case be reduced by lowering the crown or raising the sole until the internal dimensions correspond to the actual space needs of the enterprise using the furnace.

Large savings are being achieved by enterprises which have reduced losses of compressed air and water. Organized inspection of air-compressing equipment and water-supply systems to reduce losses through leakage is very important.

To reduce heat losses, the heat-treatment shops of the First State Bearings Plant have begun covering the sleeves of electric furnaces with aluminum paint, and five other Moscow plants have followed suit.

URALS POWER OUTPUT UP -- Krasnyy Flot, No 306, 28 Dec 49

Electric power plants of "Glavuralenergo" completed the year plan for output of electric power 27 December. During 1949 the output of electric power increased 15 percent, and more than 45,000 tons of equivalent fuel were saved. The output of electric power in Sverdlovsk Oblast now exceeds considerably the 1940 level.

DNEPR GES GETS ROTOR -- Pravda Ukrainy, No 5, 6 Jan 50

A new rotor for a turbine of the Dnepr GES has been delivered from the Novo-Kramatorsk Machine-Building Plant imeni Stalin. The rotor was carried on six special flatcars.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION EXPANDS -- Pravda Ukrainy, No 306, 29 Dec 49

In 1949 a total of 359 rural electric power plants have been put into operation in Ukrainian SSR. These power plants supply power to 711 kolkhozes, 46 sovkhozes, and 57 MTS.

Komsomol'skaya Pravda, No 4, 5 Jan 50

There are at present 92 kolkhoz electric power plants operating in the Mari ASSR. In 1949 17 kolkhoz electric power plants were put into service, and 22 more will soon be put into operation.

Sovetskaya Latvija, No 8, 10 Jan 50

In Latvian SSR, 1,120 kolkhozes have been electrified.

Kazakhstanskaya Pravda, No 7, 10 Jan 50

During 1949, 152, electric power plants, including 45 hydroelectric power plants, were built in Kazakh SSR. Agriculture of the republic increased its power capacity by 6,850 kilowatts.

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